NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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HORTICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRUIT TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—In your Farmer of the 6th inst. there are one or two articles relating to horticulture that are particularly interesting. There are others that deserve notice; and one from Bucksport, Maine, that merits the attention of some one better qualified than I am to answer the inquiries of the writer. But as I have a moment's leisure, and the author seems quite interested in getting some information on the subject to which his article relates, I will, with your permission, make some general remarks upon the points on which he appears most anxious, and only regret that I cannot answer his inquiries with as much *certainty* as he desires.

As fruits of all kinds are more or less affected by the *soil* and *climate* in which they grow—it is difficult to state with precision what sorts will answer best in countries of which we know but little, or nothing, of either. There are, however, general rules which may be applied to all situations and soils, which may serve to govern the cultivator in some measure, and if I should extend my observations somewhat beyond the limits of his inquiries, I hope they will meet with his indulgence.

The article appears to be addressed to nurserymen, and writers on horticultural subjects:—and the objects of the inquiries seem to be confined to the *quality* of the trees to be taken from the nursery; the kinds of fruits best suited to the *country he inhabits;* what fruits are *most prolific* in themselves, and will bear best and most abundantly;—their *time* of ripening, and the best mode of preserving them;—the trees to be planted, as I understand, in an open orchard. It is, as I have before stated, very difficult to answer all these questions simply and precisely, without knowing more of the climate and soil of the country that Mr Little inhabits, than I do. But I may, perhaps, be able to give him some general hints on the subject, that may serve his purpose as well as if I professed to know more particularly what would meet his views. And first, let me observe, that unless the trees are properly planted, and taken care of afterwards, it is of little consequence what their qualities are, or what their fruit is;—for the finest formed and most healthful trees, grafted from the best fruits, and most abundant bearers, will disappoint the expectations of the cultivator—unless these first principles are attended to.

The trees selected from a nursery should be not less than five feet high, and if six or seven feet, so much the better. Their stems should be straight, free from wounds and bruises of any kind—of a thrifty, but *not too rapid* a growth; clear bark, and well furnished with healthy sound roots. The soundness of the roots is easily ascertained by cutting off a small piece at their ends. If they are sound, the wood will be white—and such as are in any degree brown within the bark, are diseased, and should be cut out till you line to white wood: the cut should be always a little sloping on the under side of the root; and it is best to cut the ends of all your roots when you plant your trees, with a sharp knife. With respect to the *head* of the tree, three branches, besides the leader, are enough to leave on, the first year. But if the planting takes place in the fall of the year, it is best to defer the trimming of the trees until the first week in May, when the wounds made by the knife will readily heal. Care should be taken to cut close and smooth, leaving no knobs or parts of limbs behind.

Before the trees are planted out the earth should be prepared to receive them. This should be done by very deep ploughing and cross ploughing in the first instance, and then by a severe harrowing, so as to break the earth up as fine as possible. If you can throw the earth into beds of an undulating form of about thirty feet wide, so as to raise the top or centre of each wave a foot or eighteen inches above the intermediate space, or lowest part of the furrow, the trees will grow all the better for it; because, in such case the water will not lodge round the roots of the trees, but will be carried off when there is a superabundance of it, and the additional depth of soil will prevent them from suffering from drought in dry seasons. The trees should be planted on the crown of these ridges.—If apple trees, 40 feet apart; and if pears, 30 feet—by which arrangement the ground may be cultivated continually during their growth, with great advantage to the trees as well as the crop. In Flanders, where the finest and most abundant wheat crops are raised, the ground is always thrown into this form, and for grass it is equally advantageous.

Care must be taken not to plant the trees too deep in the ground; and they should be set in the different rows, Quincunx or diamond fashion, and not opposite to each other. This gives more room for the roots and branches to extend themselves without interfering, while it allows each row to get its share of the sun and air. If your trees are planted in the fall of the year, the best mode to preserve them from being blown over by the heavy winds of the season, or thrown out of the ground by alternate frosts and thaws in the winter, is to heap the earth round the stem till it attains the form of a cone, which may be gently beaten with a spade to prevent its being washed away by rains. By this means the tree may be kept upright, and firm in its place, until its roots begin to shoot, or the weather becomes moderate in the latter part of the spring or early in June, when the earth may be levelled again; and the succeeding winter this process will be unnecessary. This mode is far preferable to staking them. Trees should never be planted in holes dug below the level of the soil into the poor and hard ground, as is practised by many people. It prevents the extension of the roots, and of course of the branches, and the trees in such case are never healthy, vigorous, and good bearing plants. It is by no means uncommon for farmers and gardeners too, to dig deep holes in the ground into which they cram the roots of the tree, where they are confined to a narrow space, and corrupted by stagnant putrid water, which is confined round them in the hard pan or gravel which forms the wall of their prison. Many trees are called poor bearers from *this*, and other careless habits of the planters, and the nurserymen get the blame in many cases which belongs, in fact, to the gardener or farmer that he supplies.

A *good*, light, and warm soil is best for fruit trees in general. Wet, heavy land, is seldom congenial to the growth or health of the trees, and never to the quality of the fruit.

Trees taken from a colder climate than the one they are transplanted to, will thrive and come into a bearing state earlier than when the contrary is the fact. But if these last are well taken care of for a few years, they will accommodate themselves to the climate, and in time make good bearers.—If trees are transplanted from a very rich to a poor soil, they will languish. Nurseries, therefore, should never be manured.

Apples are better suited to cold regions than any other fruit. The great varieties of this species of fruit, many of which are very fine, makes it difficult to select any number that can be called emphatically *the best*—and people differ so much in their notions on this point that no one man can decide for another. But there are a few kinds of apples that all allow to be good, both for their eating and keeping properties. The Baldwin, for instance, is an excellent table fruit—keeps remarkably well, and is a great bearer in this neighborhood. The Roxbury Russet has the two latter properties in a remarkable degree. But how far they would answer if transplanted to Bucksport, it is not in my power to tell. Nor can any one else, I apprehend, decide upon this question until they be tried. The Newton Pippin, is, in my opinion, the finest apple known, when raised in the neighborhood of New York and Philadelphia. But I have never seen any that have been raised here that were better than Greenings, although the trees have been transplanted from the nurseries on Long Island, where this fruit is supposed to be most perfect. I mention these facts to show how difficult it is to answer Mr Little's question on this point. Whether this arises from difference of climate, or soil, I know not, but it may be either, or both. It seems to me that the most secure method for a farmer who wishes to make an orchard, is to find out the best fruits that his own country affords, and those that are the best bearers. This he can determine for himself. From these he can engraft a portion of his trees, while the others, which he has introduced into his farm from abroad, and of which he has no knowledge except from report, are coming forward. In this way he will be sure of having *some* that will suit him—and if the others turn out *well*, he will get a variety from which he can choose, and by re-grafting from *bearing* trees of which he has seen and eaten the fruit, get as many or as few sorts as he requires for his permanent stock. I say re-grafted from *bearing* trees, because this is the only sure mode of getting good fruit, and avoiding the vexations and disappointments that are inevitable when we depend on catalogues; for the best intentioned and most honest nurserymen, of all countries, are frequently deceived themselves, both as to the quality and varieties (or kinds) of fruits that they offer for sale. This arises sometimes from mistakes, and sometimes from the carelessness of

the budders or grafters in nurseries. Sometimes from the nurseryman himself having been deceived by those from whom he has imported his trees, and sometimes from the ignorance we are under as to the real and proper names of fruits that we see. In different places the same fruit is called by different names, and even gardeners and nurserymen who have been for years engaged in their vocations, and who ought to possess a correct nomenclature, frequently confound all distinctions, by adopting any name that is popular, or which may have been given to a particular fruit by the person from whom they receive it. When, therefore, you want to be sure that you have a *good* fruit, take the scions from a bearing tree, the fruit of which is known to you,and do not trust to the reports of others any further than necessity prescribes. By this means you may save much time and avoid much vexation and disappointment.

I will state a fact which will show how much we are exposed to this evil when we depend on the reports and representations of others. A graftsman who had worked for me several years, brought with him in the spring some scions of pears which he wished to insert into one of my trees. I could find no name for them that he knew of, but the *American St Michael.* I told him I had St Michael pears in abundance, and did not want any more. But sir, said he, these are different from yours. They never blast. They are very high flavored—are great bearers, and vastly superior in all respects to any St Michael you ever saw. They are a seedling of this country. A natural fruit of our own land,and command a great price in the market. Have you seen them on the tree, and eaten them yourself that makes you so sure of these facts? Certainly, I have, was the answer, and can assure you that what I say is truth. I had heard of a seedling pear raised in Salem, that resembles the St Michael, and is said to be very good. I of course concluded it was this fruit, and I permitted him to insert them into the tree. After waiting three years I got fruit, which proved to be a variety that I had myself introduced into the country 15 years before, and of which I had more than I wanted. Times of ripening depend on climate, and the variety of fruits.—The same thing may be said as to their preservation.

I have extended this article beyond propriety, but there is still much omitted that might be said. You can curtail it as you may deem proper, or omit it altogether if you think it inapplicable to the inquiries of your Bucksport correspondent.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Feb. 10, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR TIDD'S NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES.

Mr. Editor—As my name has found its way into some of the papers of the day, in relation to raising from the seed a large variety of potatoes, I thought it might not be unacceptable to your readers for me to give a description of the potatoes and my method of raising them. In doing this, I shall endeavor to relate the experiment in as intelligible a manner as possible, in order that if any other person, into whose hands your useful paper may fall, should be desirous to repeat the experiment, they may be able to profit as much by my errors as by any successful method I may have adopted.

A year ago, last fall, I collected, principally, I believe from the Early Whites, and the calicoes, a quantity of potato balls, and laid them by, in a room, exposed to all the inclemencies of the season until the next spring, about the last of March or first of April, the exact time not known. When I came to examine them, preparatory to planting, I found them dried so hard, and shrivelled, that I was afraid they were entirely spoiled. I, however, selected some of the best of the balls, and after much labor, in soaking them in warm water, &c, succeeded in extracting a few seeds, and planted them in my green house. The rest of the balls I kept in water a week or more, without its appearing to have much effect on them. As it did not appear to me practicable to separate these seeds from the balls, I began almost to despair of being able to proceed with my experiment to the extent I had proposed. The thought occurred to me that if I separated these balls into small pieces, and planted them, some of the seed might possibly come up. I resolved to try the experiment, which succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations. In every place where I put a piece of one of these balls, the plants came up very thick. In patches of, perhaps, a half inch in diameter there were from twenty to fifty plants, so that I soon found that I had abundance of them. As soon as these plants were well up, and while they were yet in the seed leaf, I took them up, carefully, and planted them out about three inches apart, as I did also others, which I had previously sowed, after they had gained more strength. I found that they bore transplanting remarkably well, as almost every plant lived, and that without any particular care of shading, &c, though I generally chose a cloudy day to transplant them. I found by computation, after I had pricked them out in rows, that I had about two thousand plants, which occupied about one fourth part of my green house. I let those plants remain in the green house, till all danger of frost was past, or about the middle of May, when I re-transplanted them into a well prepared spot in my garden, about 6 by 8 inches apart. Here, I found afterwards I had committed a great error in planting them too close; for the vines by their luxuriant growth soon covered the ground. Notwithstanding they were planted so thick they bore bulbs, and even ripened their seeds; and grew as stout and as stocky, as any I ever saw, even from the long red potatoes; and the yield of some of the plants would cover nearly double the space of ground allotted to them. Hilling was entirely out of the question, and some of them were destroyed in attempting to eradicate the weeds, although the operation was performed by a very faithful man, with a strong injunction to be careful. I was led into this error by supposing as I had both read and heard, that the yield, the first year would be very small, not more than two or three potatoes, about as big as a common walnut. This I found by experience, which is the best schoolmaster, to be a mistake; for I had, on a considerable number of my vines, some fair sized potatoes, and a few larger than the average growth of early whites.

The most interesting part to me, and that which I had been anticipating all summer, was the digging of them. It is a matter of great interest to me, to see with what small beginnings, and apparently weak means nature achieves her great designs. My anticipations in this case were not disappointed. I dug them principally myself, and mostly with my hands, for the double purpose of not injuring, and keeping the potatoes from each plant separate. I found them of all colors from black to white, besides a great number that were variegated, and of all sizes from that of a pea to a full grown potato; and of all forms from a round to a long red, including some handsome ovals; and in all numbers from one to several hundred in a hill, if I may be allowed the term. The greatest yield was from a vine, which produced fifty two, nineteen of which were tolerably fair sized potatoes. There was a great difference in the growth of the vines, both in the green house and in the garden. In transplanting them from the green house into the garden, I discovered on some of the small vines, a few small potatoes about the size of peas, while on those, which were much larger, and looked more thrifty, I could not discover any. And so it was in the measure in the fall, when I dug them. Some of the largest sized vines had no sign of a potatoe on them; but then again, some of the largest vines bore the greatest crops of potatoes. I found that the size of the vine was no criterion by which I could judge of the probable crop of potatoes. There were a good many varieties, which I think worthy of notice, a few of which I will name, and attempt to describe.

There was one vine, which had, I should think, several hundred, all about the size of a pea; they hung in clusters, something similar to grapes. Another kind resembled in some measure, in form, the sweet potatoe. Another bore all the potatoes on the stem above ground. They were black, and in considerable numbers, and would average about half size. They did not hang in clusters, but were distributed along the main stem to the distance of about two feet, and bore it, by their weight, down to the ground. In another the potatoes all grew in one clump, so much so as to be indented one into the other; and pressed into all kinds of shapes, with obtuse edges. There did not appear to be any soil to speak of between them. In some of the hills, the potatoes were all small; in others there were no small ones, but all middling sized. In others all large, and in some mixt, large, small, &c. There were some round, some oval, some long, some very smooth, shining delicate skins, and some remarkably rough. I have all colors in all shapes, and am doubtful if there ever was before so great a variety of potatoes seen together.

There seems to me to be considerable difficulty, Mr Editor, in regard to what will be the best course for me to pursue, in order to secure the greatest benefit with the least expense, from my experiment. The first question is to know if it is necessary to plant all the potatoes from each plant, in order to obtain all the varieties; or in other words, will all the potatoes, produced from the same vine, the first year from the seed, yield potatoes possessing the same qualities? If I could be well assured that all the potatoes produced from any single seed would yield potatoes possessing precisely the same qualities, then, instead of having twelve or fifteen thousand potatoes to plant, I should not be under the necessity of planting more than about fifteen hundred; or for fear of accident, say three thousand. I lost in those vines, which bore no potatoes, which died in transplanting, or were destroyed in weeding, about

five hundred plants, so that I had about fifteen hundred, which bore potatoes. The second question is, how far apart they must be planted in order to prevent them from mixing? This I conceive to be very important; for if they should mix, the potatoes I might select to test the quality might be entirely different from all the rest in the same hill, creating confusion and uncertainty in my next year's crop. And if I must plant them at any considerable distance apart, it will require more ground than I shall be willing to spare.

That potatoes will mix in the ordinary way of planting them I had occular evidence last season. My man, who knew that I was something curious in these things, brought me a potato, apparently an early white, with a light red streak, in imitation of the calicoes. He said that it grew among the early whites, in the vicinity of some calicoes. A row of calicoes ran parallel to, and immediately adjoining the row of whites, from among which this potato was taken. I have preserved it among my seedlings, and intend planting it with them. I had some seedlings marked in precisely the same manner. The third question is, what method shall I adopt to test their quality the next season, should I live to finish the experiment? For, if I have fifteen thousand hills of potatoes, and must try every hill separately, if they are cooked three times a day, it would require thirteen years to finish the trial. You see, Mr Editor, into how much difficulty my prying curiosity has involved me; and that it will require much time, trouble and expense to carry on this experiment to completion in the same style in which it was commenced. From the success which has so far attended my weak endeavors, I feel desirous that it should be continued under the best possible auspices. Although I candidly confess that curiosity, combined with amusement, was the chief inducement at the commencement of the experiment, as I performed all the work, except weeding, with my own hands, yet I will not deny that the honor, the honor, Mr Editor, should I be successful in raising a very superior potato, in point of precocity, quantity, and quality, which present appearances seem to justify me in anticipating, is not without its influence on my mind. Should I not succeed in obtaining a variety, in which all these good qualities unite, yet I hope to have several in which two of them shall predominate in an eminent degree. JACOB TIDD.

Remarks by the Editor.—The above mentioned experiments of Mr TIDD, appear to us to be of much importance; and we hope his inquiries will elicit the desired information from those who are capable of bestowing it. We propose hereafter to offer some suggestions on the subject.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

Consider your calling the most elevated, and the most important; but never be above it, nor be afraid of the *frock* and the *apron*.

Put off no business, which ought and can be done today, until tomorrow.

As soon as the spring opens and the frost is out of the ground, put your fences in order.

Plant no more ground than you can well manure and cultivate to advantage.

Never hire a man to do a piece of work, which you can do yourself.

Every day has its appropriate duties, attend to them in succession.

Keep no more stock, than you can keep in good order, and that of the best kind.

Never "*run into debt*" without a reasonable probability of solving it at the time agreed.

Remember that *economy* and *industry* are the two great pillars, the JACHIN and BOAZ, of the farmer's prosperity.

Should you take the *New England Farmer*, or any other periodical journal, pay for it in advance.

Never carry your notes in your pocket-book, as the desk or trunk is a more appropriate place.—Keep them on file and in order, ready to be found when wanted.

Never buy anything at an auction because the article is going cheap, unless you have a use for it.

Keep a place for your tools—and your tools in their places.

Instead of spending a rainy day at the dram-shop, as many do to their ruin, repair whatever wants mending—post your books.

Should you be fond of the *chase*, or the sport with the *hook*, indulge occasionally, but never to the injury of more important concerns.

By driving your business before you, and not permitting your business to drive you, you will have opportunities to indulge in innocent diversions.

Never trust your money in the hands of that man, who will put his own to hazard.

When interest or a debt become due, pay it at the time, whether your creditor wants it or not.—Never ask him to "*wait till next week*," but pay it. Never insult him by saying, "you do not want it." Punctuality is a key to every man's chest.

By constant temperance, habitual moderate exercise, and unaffected honesty, you will avoid the fees of the Lawyer and the Sheriff, gain a good report, and probably add to your present existence, at least, 10 years of active life.

When a friend calls to see you, treat him with the utmost complaisance, but if important business calls your attention, politely excuse yourself, and he will excuse you.

Should you think of building a house, be not in a hurry, but first have every material on the spot, and let your cellar be as large as the frame.

Keep a memorandum-book—enter all notes whether received or given—all moneys received or paid out—all expenses—and all circumstances of importance.

In December reckon and settle with all those, with whom you have accounts—pay your shop-bills and your mechanics, if not promptly done at the time, which is best of all.

On the first of every January reckon with yourself, and reckon honestly—bring into view all debts and credits—notes and accounts—ascertain to what amount your expenses were the last year, and the loss or gain—make out a fair statement and enter the whole in a book for the purpose.—Having arrived at this important knowledge, you will imitate the prudent traveller, who always keeps in view where he is next to move. You will now look forwards and calculate how and in what way, you shall best meet and prosecute the business of the ensuing seasons.

And lastly, when the frost of winter shall lay an embargo on your operations, and the chilling blasts of Boreas shall storm your castle, let your fireside be a Paradise, and let the long evenings be consumed in social glee, or in the pursuit of useful knowledge. AN OLD FARMER.

Mansfield, Jan. 7, 1829.

From the New York Farmer.

VAIN ATTEMPTS TO CULTIVATE THE ARACACHA OF BAGOTA.

The attempts to introduce and naturalize the Aracacha Plant of Bagota and New Grenada, in Colombia, have not that I know, been as yet attended with any promising results. From the failure to propagate it in maritime and northern regions, I despair of obtaining any benefit from its abundant and nutritious roots. The late Baron de Shaik wrote me that although it vegetated in Trinidad island, there was an expenditure of the whole vegetative effort in producing herbage and upper growth; while there was not a single tuber but only fibrous roots under ground. Under this view of the case I am inclined to the belief, that, whether it be an *Apium* as commonly supposed, or a *Conium* as others say, it is a native of very elevated tracts, and will, in all likelihood, require a long and patient course of experiments to reconcile it to low lands and places near the sea, if indeed that object can be effected at all.

DR. MITCHELL.

MORTALITY AMONG PEACHES.

I remember the time, nearly forty years ago, when I could boast nearly as many varieties of the peach; I even said I would fatten or feed hogs on the yellow clingstones. There has been since that time a lamentable reverse. The peach trees of that plantation and of the neighboring region have been doomed to linger and perish. The disease has been considered by Mr Prince as contagious, and communicated by morbid flowers; and by Mr Adriance, as caused by a malign influence shed upon the peach tree by the Lombardy poplar. Other discreet observers have ascribed the mortality to the ravages of the insect *Egeria exitiosa*, infesting the trunk between air and earth, at the point where the ascending and descending caudex unite. Some again think there is an epidemic influence, which has not yet reached the end of its destructive term, invading the health and destroying the life of the peach tree. Whether the mortality is owing to either of these causes, or to any other, it is quite a calamity in the region around New York and every place where its visitation extends. The most approved rules against the disorder seem to be these: to raise trees from the seed; to cull out the best varieties of natural growth; to destroy disordered trees and to plant new frequently, say once in five or other term of years according to circumstances.—*Ibid.*

Mr Amos Larcom has invented a machine which promises to be of much service in the rear part of the house. It is a washing machine so constructed, as, apparently, to give the soiled clothes a friction necessary to remove dirt, without being so great as to injure the fabric of the garment. This is a desideratum, and if the girls' knuckles and wrists can be saved their weekly skinning, and the linen of the family be washed with as much delicacy as if by human hands, then Mr Larcom has accomplished a great and a good work. A model of the machine is at the Coffee House for inspection. We have a smaller one before us, of which the females augur most favorably.—*U. S. Gazette.*

REFRIGERATORS.

Concluded from page 236.

When it is required to produce a great degree of cold suddenly, it will be proper to beat the ice small and add about one-fourth its weight of salt; the mixture will melt much sooner than ice alone; and because the freezing point of the brine their union will produce, is 38° below the freezing point of fresh water, and its capacity for heat being greatly increased on its passing to the fluid state, the mixture while melting, must necessarily be abundantly colder than ice; which constant experience verifies. After the brine has taken up so much heat that it is no colder than ice, it may be drawn off and used for cattle or any other necessary purpose. I should suppose this practice would be always proper for fishermen when their fish were first put in.

Before I leave this part of the subject it will not be amiss to notice a very erroneous practice which I am told some have fallen into. Knowing that a mixture of ice and salt produces a great degree of cold, they have very injudiciously mixed salt with the ice when filling their ice houses.—Strange as it may appear, yet it is certainly a fact, that by this practice about three times the quantity of ice will be melted, that would be by using the same weight of boiling water. This, however, is not all clear loss: it has just been observed, that four pounds of ice, or water, and one pound of salt, produce a brine whose freezing point is 38° below the freezing point of fresh water, or 6° below 0: this is the brine that will be produced by a particle of salt coming in contact with ice, at the instant of melting; being about the proportion of salt which water at that temperature can dissolve: therefore, 1 lb. of salt will liquify 4 lbs. of ice in an ice house at the temperature of 32°; 1 lb. of boiling water will liquify about 1¼ lb. But on passing to the liquid state, it takes from the adjoining ice as much heat as supplies its increased capacity; which it is possible, is about 108°; 38° less than fresh water; this being the difference between their freezing points. Admitting the brine to flow off as fast as it is made, these 38° for each pound of brine or one hundred and fifty-two for each pound of salt, is all the loss that will be sustained; because the ice that was cooled by the process, must be again supplied with the same quantity of heat, to raise it to its original temperature: the loss will therefore, be something more than one pound of ice to each pound of salt. If the brine was to continue some time before it passed off from the ice, the loss would be less; because its temperature would be raised by heat taken from the ice; but as certainly as it leaves the ice any colder than the general temperature (32°,) so sure some loss is sustained; because the introduction of salt can do very little either towards increasing or diminishing the quantity of heat already in the ice house, or regulating the future supply. Its only agency, goes to effect a speedy dissolution of the ice in contact with it, by borrowing as much heat from the ice in its vicinity, as will supply the increased capacity of the new made liquid, which is about 108°; whereas without salt the same quantity of ice must have taken from the general supply, of heat (the same in both cases) as much as would raise its temperature 146° before it could be in a condition to flow away. Therefore, admitting it was possible for the brine to be retained until its temperature was raised to 32°, no advantage can be gained. Seeing then it cannot possibly be useful, and may do much harm, applying it in that way must be worse than throwing it away.

After this digression, we will return to the subject of refrigerators. Twenty pounds of ice per day for four months is 2400 lbs. a small proportion of the quantity recommended to be stored in the ice house; but we are to remember, that after all precautions, we must expect a great deal more will be melted in the ice house than will be taken out for use. The mean temperature proposed for the inside of the refrigerator and its contents to be kept, (to wit) about 48°, and on which the calculation is grounded, is below the point at which the putrefactive process in flesh can commence: fresh meat may therefore be preserved a week, or longer if desired, in good condition, in the hottest weather: and all other kind of provisions, fruits, or liquids will be found to be quite as cold as will be agreeable.

By attending to the foregoing instructions, it will not be difficult for an ingenious mechanic, to construct refrigerators upon either of the plans proposed, and to vary the form and size at pleasure, always attending to the general rules; that the inside vessel must be of metal, and the outside composed of such materials as we find by experience forms the warmest clothing, or are least disposed to conduct heat.

A good method of determining whether any substance is a good, or bad conductor of heat, is, by heating or burning one end of a small piece of the same material, and holding the other end in the fingers: if it can be ignited, or burned close to the fingers, without much sensation of heat, it is a bad or slow conductor: if on the contrary, a sensation of heat is perceived when the ignition or burning is at some distance from the fingers; it is a good or quick conductor of heat.

Keeping these leading principles in view, refrigerators may be constructed of light materials, to contain, not only butter, but poultry, veal, lamb, and all sorts of small marketing, which are liable to be injured by carrying in hot weather; one of these may be filled, and its contents cooled; then draw off the water and add some more ice: in this condition, it may be put into a covered cart or covered carriage of any kind; may be on the road the whole of a hot summer's day, and be delivered at market in as good condition as in the winter season. This would entirely supersede the necessity of the unhealthy, and disagreeable practice of travelling to market in the night. If such refrigerators should happen to be made imperfectly, a blanket or two thrown over them and plenty of dry straw around them would be useful.

From the New York Farmer.

REPORT

Of the Inspecting Committee of the New York Horticultural Society, for 1828.

The Committee of Inspection respectfully report, that they have held weekly sessions throughout the past season, for the purpose of receiving such articles as were submitted to their examination. They are gratified in being able to assure the Society that these exhibitions have been uniformly of the most interesting character, and calculated to afford the most satisfactory evidence of the skill and success of the several members whose productions were examined. Although in the variety of articles, these exhibitions may have been deficient in comparison with some former seasons, yet in general, the productions inspected have not fallen short in size or other distinguishing excellencies. With few exceptions the specimens have consisted of such horticultural objects as are generally in most demand throughout the country, and which are actually acclimated to our soil or capable of becoming so, and which consequently do not require the aid of artificial cultivation. Several of the most valuable articles of this description, which were almost unknown in our city a few years since, have by means of the skill and efforts of members of this Society, been brought to our market in such quantities and at such prices, as to have become common luxuries to our inhabitants. Among these we might instance the article *Brocoli*, which is now readily to be obtained in heads averaging from 2 to 4 lbs. for several of the fall and winter months, at prices little exceeding the ordinary rates of cabbage.—The same thing may be said with regard to the cheapness of cabbage, lettuce, potatoes, and peas, particularly the sort known as Bishop's early pea, lately introduced by a member among us, and remarkable for its early and abundant produce.

The attention of our members has been also directed successfully to the cultivation of the finer kinds of fruit which the same reference to the sorts most capable of sustaining the vicissitudes of our climate—among these, the *Vine*, which has of late years attracted such general attention among our countrymen, may be noticed as a prominent object of regard among the members of this society. In the course of the season, the committee have examined specimens of several different kinds of foreign grapes which have produced fruit in perfect maturity and great luxuriance, in the open grounds of our city and its vicinity. From this fact the committee entertain a well grounded hope that the obstacles which our climate presents to the cultivation of this delicious fruit will ultimately be overcome.

The committee have further to report with respect to another article of the highest importance to the horticulturist, the *Peach*, that they are led to anticipate a return of the former abundance of this unrivalled fruit. From the specimens which they have inspected, which were produced in the open grounds and gardens in and near the city, they are persuaded that in flavor and size, the peach has in no wise degenerated from its former excellence, and they are persuaded that the inquiries and experiments which have been instituted among the members to ascertain the cause of the late scarcity and difficulty of culture, and to remedy the evil, will be crowned with success.

The exhibition of apples, pears, and plums, have also been of the most interesting description.—Several new and valuable varieties imported by members of the Society, have produced fruit which promise to become important additions to our already extensive catalogue of these species.

With respect to the interesting department of our science, Floriculture, abundant testimony of the increasing attention paid it, has been presented to the committee. During the whole course of the season, the exhibitions of this branch of horticulture have been uncommonly rich and the contributors numerous. The correspondence which several of our members maintain with the best gardeners of Europe, has enabled them to add many rare and splendid contributions to the stock

of our cultivated flowers—at the same time that the many beautiful specimens of native plants which have been brought to their notice subjected to cultivation in several of the gardens of our members, is a gratifying proof that the rich mine of our indigenous flora has not been neglected.

On reviewing the proceedings of the past season of exhibition, the committee perceive abundant cause of congratulation to the Society. The members are advancing with vigor, harmony, and success, in promoting the objects of the institution; and the influence which their labors must exert in the community, cannot fail to have the most salutary effects in eliciting improvements in horticultural science generally.

The following is the list of members to whom the premiums are due for the several articles exhibited before the committee, viz:

E. H. Warner,	Best Hyacinths.
Daniel Phelan,	Early Potatoes.
"	Early Cucumbers.
John Curr,	Early Peas.
"	Carrots and Beets.
"	Lima Beans.
"	Brocoli.
D. Phelan,	Largest Cauliflower.
T. Kinnersley,	Early Cabbage.
Wm. Curr,	Largest Lettuce.
"	Best Celery.
Michl. Floy,	Knight's Marrow Peas.
George Still,	Cichory.
Ingle Ficke,	Late Carrots.
"	Savoys.
Francis Cooper,	Strawberries.
Wm. Neale,	Gooseberries.
E. H. Warner,	Apricots.
Alex. Smith,	Peaches.
"	Pears and Plums.
Wm. Wilson,	Muskmelons.
Alex. Smith,	Grapes.
Wm. Phelan,	Best Carnations.

They recommend that a discretionary premium be awarded to the following gentlemen, for articles not specified as subjects of competition:

Mr Andrew Parmentier, for the great variety of grapes cultivated by him; Mr Peter Aymer, for fine quinces; Mr Floy, for raising 5 new sorts of seedling *Camellia japonica*; Mr D. Phelan for new seedling Geraniums.

Messrs Hogg, Wilson, Prince, Saltus, Thorne, and Mrs Griffith, for the number and variety of choice and rare plants exhibited.

Premiums for the following articles are offered by the Society, for the year 1829:

FLOWERS.

Polyanthus, Auriculas, Carnations, Pinks, Tulips, Hyacinths. The days of exhibition to be fixed by the Inspecting Committee.

VEGETABLES.

Cucumbers,	Best pair, earliest forced.
Peas,	" 1 quart last Tuesday in May.
Cabbage,	" 4 heads, do do
Potatoes,	" half peck, do do
Beets,	" 6 roots, second Tuesday in June.
Carrots,	" 6 roots do do
Celery,	" 6 plants, last Tuesday in July.
Lima Beans, (earliest,)	" 2 quarts in pods.
Lettuce,	Best heads, the season.
Cauliflowers,	" 2 heads, do
Knight's Marrow Peas,	" half peck, do
Cape Brocoli,	" 4 heads, do
Savoys,	" 4 heads, do
Sea Kale,	" bunch.

FRUIT.

Peaches,	Best dozen.
Plums,	" do
Pears,	" do
Nectarines,	" half dozen.
Apricots,	" dozen.
Grapes,	" 2 bunches.
Strawberries,	" quart.
Muskmelons,	" pair.
Gooseberries,	" dozen.

For a native hardy grape to give a good wine.

For the best seedling apple for making cider, the specific gravity of which must exceed 1,090; also for table use.

The day for exhibition to be fixed by the Inspecting Committee and published.

Discretionary premiums will be awarded for flowers, vegetables, or fruit, presented by members, or others, when rare and of excellent sorts.

FRANCIS COOPER, *Chairman.*

New York, Jan. 27, 1829.

Mode of growing Early Potatoes in the North of Lancashire.—Put the potatoes in a room, or other convenient warm place; about the 2d of February, cover them with a woollen cloth for about 4 weeks, then take it off, and by so doing you will make the sprouts much stronger. Towards the latter end of March, set them, covering the sprouts about two inches deep. If the sprouts be about two inches long when set, the potatoes will be ready in 7 or 8 weeks afterwards. A gentleman who had a green-house, adopted the following plan: He placed the potatoes in the green-house in turf mould or peat earth, in the beginning of February, and kept them well moistened with water; he planted them in the open air about the end of March, on a warm border, leaving about half an inch of the points of the sprouts above the ground, and protected them during nights by coverings of mats. By this plan he was able to have new potatoes about the beginning of May. It is considered a very material thing to get the potatoes well sprouted before they are planted.

ALBANY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Albany Horticultural Society met agreeably to adjournment, on Thursday evening, the 15th inst. Hon. Alfred Conkling from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported a constitution and by-laws for the improvement of the society, which after slight modification, were adopted. The following officers were then elected:

Jesse Buel, *President.*
Alfred Conkling, 1*st Vice-President.*
Teunis Van Vechten, 2*d do.*
Edward C. Delavan, 3*d do.*
Douw B. Slingerland, *Treasurer.*
Lewis C. Beck, *Corresponding Secretary.*
John Ogden Day, *Recording do.*

Council.—John N. Quackenbush, John L. Winne, John I. Godfrey, Richard M. Meigs, Andrew Kirk, Caleb N. Bement, Isaac Denniston, John Bryan, James Wilson, Henry A. Fay, George Wilcox, Paul Clark, Edward Dunn, T. R. Beck, and Henry W. Snyder.

The constitution provides for four stated meetings annually, on the first Tuesdays of December, March, June, and September, the last of which is to be the anniversary meeting for the choice of officers, &c. There will, besides, be other meetings of the council, or of an examining committee, to inspect esculents, flowers, and plants presented for competition or comparison. The members are required to pay two dollars per annum. All subscriptions and donations, (unless otherwise directed by the donor,) are to go into a permanent fund, which cannot be impaired until the principal amounts to five thousand dollars. The interest of this fund, and two dollars annually paid by each member, will be applied, it is understood, in premiums, in the purchase of horticultural works, and in defraying incidental expenses.

An experiment of a few years will test the utility of this association, and afford data to determine on the propriety of extending its views to the establishment of a Botanic Garden—an ulterior object not only desirable for its intrinsic usefulness, but for the interesting attractions it would present to the citizen and stranger.

It is gratifying to state that the advantages which promise to grow out of this association, appear to be duly appreciated by our citizens, nearly one hundred of whom have sanctioned it with their names; and we indulge the hope that the number will be considerably augmented.—*Albany Argus.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEB. 20, 1829.

RAILWAYS.—No. IV.

(By the Editor.)

(Concluded from page 234.*)*

A railway is neither more nor less than that sort of road, or highway, which the calculations of science, and the results of extensive practice have proved to be the best, cheapest, and most convenient of all roads, on which a great deal of travel exists, or is likely to take place. A railway, leading from a seaport, or other great commercial place, into and through a fertile surrounding or back country has the effect, in a degree, of annihilating much of the distance between country and city. It increases the value of real estate, in the country, by the amount of the value of the facilities it gives to travel and transport. It enhances the value of real property in the city by the same ratio. Those farmers who cultivate lands near the city, and to whom the railway affords no direct accommodation will still be benefited indirectly; for "whatever tends to increase the population, business, and wealth of the metropolis is advantageous to the neighboring country."*

Before railways were invented or much known, turnpike roads were the best highways, of which mankind, in general, possessed any information. Although their utility is now generally appreciated, they were, at their first introduction, opposed as violently, and with as much ignorant pertinacity as railways are at the present period. Means correctly calculated to benefit farmers, by affording them smooth roads leading to market were decried and depreciated as inimical to freedom, and tending to make lords of our rulers and slaves of the great mass of the population. A turnpike presented a highway to despotism; and a toll gath-

* Report of Directors on the Boston and Albany Rail Road.

erer was one of the minions of an overbearing, all-grasping aristocracy. In those days a journey of a hundred miles, from Connecticut river to the town of Boston was considered as an enterprise requiring a great deal of deliberation, a long time for preparation, and a very serious draught on the current coin of the village. Turnpikes, however, became almost as common, and in a degree as beneficial as sunshine; and, in consequence, the distance from Connecticut river to Boston is diminished from three days' to one day's journey.

Beneficial as turnpikes are, we believe it would be easy to prove that the best in the United States do not present greater improvements on the roads existing immediately previous to their formation than well constructed railways would afford when compared with such turnpikes. To prove this we will compare the facilities for transportation which turnpikes afford with those which railways present. It is stated by competent judges, conversant with subjects of this nature, that on turnpikes, as they are usually constructed in the United States, our horses can rarely draw more than 14 cwt. each, the weight of the wagon inclusive. The wagon or other vehicle intended and proper for a turnpike must be much heavier and stronger, in proportion to the load, which it is calculated to carry, than the car constructed for a railway. We believe, therefore, that 10 cwt. for each horse, exclusive of the weight of the carriage is a full load on the common turnpikes of the United States. On a rail road "the power of steady exertion of a single horse has been estimated to be equivalent to that required for moving 10 tons on a level rail road, including also all inclinations not exceeding 26 feet in a mile. This estimate supposes 2240 lbs. to the ton. If we exclude a quarter for the weight of carriages, there will remain 16,800 lbs. for the load. For greater safety in the calculation we will suppose the load for a single horse, exclusive of wagons, to be 16,000 lbs. or 8 tons, by the statute of this Commonwealth. Two horses, therefore, with a single driver would be sufficient to conduct several carriages conveying 16 tons on all the level and descending parts of the road, and also on the parts ascending, at a rate not exceeding 26 feet in a mile. On the portions ascending above 26 feet in a mile, if stationary powers are not provided, additional horses will be required, except where the excess is slight and for short distances. In a temporary exertion, such as horses travelling with heavy loads, on common roads, are always required to make in passing hills, the power of the two horses would be competent to draw the sixteen tons over ascents of 40 or 50 feet to a mile. But to save the strength of the horses, and to maintain a convenient rate of speed, it would be expedient to provide additional horses, at least on all the portions of any considerable extent, where the inclination exceeds 26 or 30 feet. On the parts of the road inclining from 26 to 52 feet, measuring 39 miles between Boston and Albany, one additional horse would be sufficient. On the inclinations from 52 to 80 feet, two additional horses, or double the number required on the level parts of the road would be necessary. The sections which have this inclination between Boston and the New York line, measure 43½ miles, and for the remaining portion of the road, from the State line to Albany nearly 8½ miles must be added, making 52 miles." It appears from the above and other data, which may be drawn from the "*Report*," that in order to transport 16 tons from Boston to Albany, 28 horses, employed one day each, equivalent to 28 days' work of a single horse, is all the horse-labor required. Now on a turnpike of 198 miles it would require to convey 16 tons 32 horses, which travelling at the rate of thirty miles a day would be seven days nearly in traversing the whole distance. There would then be needed horse labor equal to 7×32 or 224 days' work of a single horse. Therefore, the advantage in favor of the railway compared with a turnpike over the ground surveyed from Boston to Albany, in the articles of horse-labor alone would be as 28 to 224; or precisely 8 to 1 in favor of the railway. In other words one horse would transport as much on the railway as 8 horses on the turnpike. Besides all this 16 tons on a turnpike would require for their transports at least 8 teams and 8 men to conduct them; but further details are not necessary to prove the great superiority of railways as at present constructed over turnpikes.

Another argument in favor of railways may be found in the facilities, which they present for still further improvements in transport and travel.—They open an extensive arena for the display of those powers of invention for which our countrymen are so highly distinguished. The man who first employed steam for mechanical purposes could have no adequate idea of the extent and richness of the field he had entered; and so with railways, simple as their invention may seem, it affords facilities for supplying the wants of mankind, and enlarging the empire of mind over matter to an extent beyond the ken of human prescience.—Friction in railway carriages, will, probably, be almost annihilated, and steam, gas, or vapor engines may give them a rapidity of motion which no man's philosophy has hitherto dreamed of. The railway presents a road which knows few impediments; steam and the other agents before mentioned offer us strength which can acknowledge no limits. Man may, hereafter, harness the elements to his rail road car, and to something like the velocity of lightning add an approximation to the power of an earthquake.

The railway has its opponents, and every other improvement from the plough to the steam engine has also been opposed. If rain and sunshine depended on human volition, there are those who would limit them to their own farms, or at farthest to the immediate vicinity of Boston. They argue somewhat after this sort. If the common bounties of heaven, to which we are indebted for seed time and harvest, could be confined to a circle whose centre should be Boston State house, and radius extend but 8 or 10 miles into the country, it would so far diminish the present glut of country produce in Boston market, that we gentlemen cultivators might command as high a price for our provisions as was given in olden time when Senacherib laid siege to Samaria.

Hops imported from Van Dieman's Land are of so superior quality as to have sold for 8 shillings a pound.

The quantity of flour inspected in Albany in 1828, was 39,450 barrels, being a decrease from 1827, of nearly 14,000 barrels. Fees $789.

Use of Sand in propagating Trees, Shrubs, &c.—A friend who is a practical and scientific horticulturist, wishes for further information relative to propagating trees, shrubs, &c. by the use of sand, which, according to an article, published page 202 of our current volume, may be done to advantage. The gentleman would be obliged by a statement of the kind and quality of the sand, where it may be had, and such details of the process as may be requisite to insure its success.

[*The following is a valuable paper.*—Ed.]

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Mr Fessenden—This is the second year since I became a subscriber to your valuable paper, which I have read with great interest, and have received through your columns from my fellow subscribers and yourself a great deal of useful information, but as yet have not thrown my mite into the common stock.

> So barren sands imbibe the showers,
> But render neither fruit nor flowers—
> Unpleasant and ungrateful.

I shall attempt to give a brief description of a mode of constructing a common parlor and kitchen, which I have partly adopted with complete success: in all situations, where the ground will admit, I would have a cellar kitchen, about half the story below ground. The fireplace should be of sufficient size to contain several clay furnaces, that the smoke and steam from them may ascend the chimney. The chimney should have a valve of iron in its throat which may be opened or shut by means of a rod passing down the chimney; the lower end turned so that it may be kitched over a nail. By this valve you can regulate the draft of the chimney, as well as extinguish the flames, if your chimney be on fire. In the winter, I would use a cooking stove of the best construction, with a steam as well as smoke pipe; for if the steam from the boilers goes into the smoke pipe, it will make it foul much sooner. Let these pipes pass into a drum made either plain or ornamental as best suits the owner. From the drum conduct it into the chimney above the valve, which should be always closed when the stove is in use; for no stove will draw as well if the pipe enters a large chimney open at the bottom.

The drum should be pretty large and placed in the common parlor immediately above the kitchen: if the drum be large the room will be sufficiently warm in the coldest weather without it being necessary to burn a stick of wood, excepting a sufficiency in the stove below for warming the kitchen. This is not only an economical but also a safe way of warming a common parlor. The mistress may leave the room without being apprehensive of the fire falling or snapping out on the floor, or the children falling in it and getting burned: and if she goes from home, while there is a fire in the kitchen, she has always a warm parlor to return to.

There are other advantages in a kitchen thus constructed, which it is unnecessary here to enumerate. Adjoining the end of the house next the kitchen I would have a shed which should cover the well, and be sufficiently large for a kitchen in summer, (if preferred) and a wood house in winter. Under the floor of the shed I would have a box or cistern, that would contain water enough to last 24 hours. This may be pumped or drawn full once a day and drawn out through a pipe or leader into the cellar kitchen as wanted. If your building site is on the declivity of a hill, you may make a cheap cistern of lime and gravel on the bank side; into which the rain from your roofs

may be conducted, and drawn out by a tube inserted into the bottom of the cistern, and leading into your kitchen. If things are rightly considered, I believe it will be found that a cellar kitchen is more convenient than one above ground, and much more economical. I conclude by saying if you believe this worth a place in your Farmer, you are welcome to it—if it is deemed otherwise I shall not be offended—but have the satisfaction of having donê a part of my duty.

JAMES S. LAWRENCE.

Hickory Grove, Monmouth Co. N. J. Jan. 3, 1829.

Extraordinary Fruit.—We have just been shown a lemon of uncommon size, raised on Mr S. M'Cutchon's plantation at New Orleans. It measured 14 inches in circumference taken between the stem and the opposite end of the fruit, and 14½ when measured lengthwise. About 20 others of the same size, produced on the same tree, were sent to this city.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Useful Inventions.—Mr John W. Cooper, of Waynesburg, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, has discovered (for which he has obtained patents) a new mode of bleaching and whitening of flax, hemp, tow, and cotton cloth, in the course of a few hours, without the least injury or damage to the strength thereof—and also, of making white paper from rags of cotton, linen or silk, be their colour ever so various, and of extracting from all kinds of rags, all kinds of mineral colors, and rendering them white and completely bleached, &c. The *ingredients* and *process* used, are said to be so cheap and trifling as to render these discoveries highly valuable, particularly to paper makers.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

☞ *Those gentlemen in this city and the vicinity, favorably disposed toward the institution of such a Society, are requested to meet at the office of* ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. 7½ *Congress street, on Tuesday next, (the 24th current,) at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of adopting measures preliminary thereto.*

INFORMATION WANTED

Of the imported Stud Horse COLUMBUS, *which was sold a year or more since by the Mass. Agricultural Society. The owner may hear of something to his advantage, by sending his address, (post paid) at the New England Farmer office.*

The Report of the Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society appointed to view the Farms, entered for premiums, has been received, and shall appear in our next.

Pressed Culinary Herbs.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52, North Market street, Culinary Herbs, dried, pressed, and neatly packed, in parcels, at the following prices:—Sweet Marjoram, 50 cts—Summer Savory, 25 cts—Thyme, 33 cts—Sage, 17 cts—Celery, (in bottles for soups, &c,) 25 cts—Balm, 33 cts—Rose Flowers, $1,00. eptf

Tavern to be Leased.

To be leased, that excellent stand for country custom, the Tavern on the Mill Dam or Western Avenue, now occupied by Major Horatio G. Buttrick. It is believed that an active and enterprising man might acquire a fortune by hiring it. Terms, five years lease, with good security—rent 900 dollars. If not leased before the 2d day of March next, it will be let at public auction on that day, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises.

Inquire of JOHN LOWELL, Common Street, Boston.
Feb 20. 2t

SEEDS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

For sale at the Seed Establishment, connected with the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, the largest variety of seeds to be found in New England—of the crops of 1828. The greatest care has been taken to have them raised by our most experienced seed growers, and to have the sorts perfectly genuine. They are offered for sale by the bushel, pound, or paper, on favorable terms. Each package for retail is accompanied with short directions on its management. The following comprise some of our most prominent sorts. Pamphlet catalogues gratis.

Artichoke, Green Globe
Asparagus, Devonshire
Gravesend
Battersea
Large white Reading
Beans, (26 varieties,) including the English broad beans, dwarfs, pole, &c.
Beets, true Long Blood
Early blood Turnip
Early White Scarcity
French Sugar, or Amber
Orange
Green, (for soups, &c.)
Borecole
Brocoli, Early White
Early Purple
Large Cape
Brussels Sprouts
Cabbage, Early York
Early Dutch
Early Sugarloaf
Early Lon. Battersea
Early Emperor
Early Wellington
Large Bergen, &c.
Large Cape Savoy
Large Scotch
Large Geeen Glazed
Large Late Drumhead
Tree, or 1000 headed
Green Globe Savoy
Red Dutch
Yellow Savoy
Turnip Rooted, &c.
Russian
Late Imperial
Late Sugarloaf
Cardoon
Carrots, Altringham
Early Horn, (for table)
Blood Red
Lemon
Long Orange
Cauliflower, Early and Late
Celery, White solid
Rose colored solid
Italian
Celeriac, or turnip rooted
Cherril
Chives
Corn Salad, or Vettikost
Cress, Curled or Peppergrass
Broad leaved or Garden
Water
Cucumber, Early Frame
Early Green Cluster
Short Prickly
Long Prickly
Long Green Turkey
Long White Turkey
Long White Spined
Small Girkin, &c.
Egg Plant, Purple
White
Endive, Green
White Curled
Broad leaved Batavian
Garden Burnet
Garlic Setts
Indian Corn, (several varieties)
Purple curled
Green curled Scotch
Leek, London
Large Scotch
Lettuce, Early Curled Silesia
Large Green head
Royal Cape (fine)
Imperial
Hardy Green
Brown Dutch
Grand Admiral
Tennisball, or Rose
Drumhead
Magnum Bonum Cos
Bath Cos
Ice Cos
White Cos, or Loaf
Green Cos
Melon, Pine Apple
Green Citron
Persian
Nutmeg
Large Canteleupe
Pomegranate, or Musk
Carolina Water
Long Island Water
Apple seeded Water
Marjoram
Mustard, White and Brown
Nasturtium
Mangel Wurtzel
Okra
Onions, Potato
Tree
White Portugal
Yellow
Large Red
Parsley, Siberian
Dwarf Curled
Curled or Double
Parsnip, Large Dutch swelling
Peas, Early Washington
Early double blossomed
Early Frame
Early Golden Hotspur
Early Charlton
Early Strawberry Dwarf
Dwarf Blue Imperial
Dwarf Blue Prussian
Dwarf Spanish, or Fan
Dwarf Marrowfat
Dwarf Sugar
Matchless, or Tall Marrow
Knight's Tall Marrow
Tall Crooked pod Sugar
Peppers, Long or Cayenne
Tomato, or Squash
Cherry, (West India)
Pumpkins, Fine Family
Connecticut Field
Mammoth
Radish, Early Frame
Short top Scarlet
Long Salmon
Purple Short Top
Long white, or Naples
Cherry
Violet colored
White Turnip Rooted
Black Fall or Spanish
Rhubarb Roots, (for tarts)
Ruta Baga
Salsafy, or vegetable oyster
Sea Kale
Skirret
Saffron
Spinach, New Zealand
Prickly, or Fall
Roundleaved summer
Sage
Squash, Early bush summer
Long Crook Neck
Vegetable Marrow
Acorn &c.
Tomatos
Turnips, early white Dutch
Early Garden Stone
White Flat, or Globe
Large Eng. Norfolk
Long Tankard
Long Yellow French
Yellow Maltese
Yellow Aberdeen
Yellow Stone
Yellow Swedish
Dedham
Thyme—Sweet Basil—Boneset—Lavender—Rosemary—Hyssop—Wormwood—Summer Savory—Penny royal—Spikenard—Dill—Balm—Tansy—Bene, &c.

Farmer Wanted.

A steady, faithful man is wanted to take charge of a farm in Newton—apply to J. B. RUSSELL, New England Farmer Seed Store.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished at the New England Farmer office, No. 52 North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be purchased in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 and 12 cents each—warranted to be of the growth of 1828, and of the *purest quality*. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY WHITE SWEET CORN, &c, of different sorts.

☞ The Seeds vended at this establishment, are put up on a new plan this year, each package being accompanied with short directions on its management, and packed in the neatest style.—Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves. eptf Jan. 23.

For Sale,

In the southeasterly part of old Marlborough, a valuable Farm, containing about 120 acres, consisting of every kind of land that is desirable to the enterprising farmer, a large portion of which is of the first quality, having a constant stream of water running through it; and the land is so situated that a number of acres are capable of irrigation. On the premises is an upright two story House, with four rooms on the floor, in good repair; a large Barn, 30 by 30, and in common seasons is filled with good hay. There are also on the farm, good Orchards, a part of which are in their prime; together with an abundance of Wood, the best of white oak, fit for wheelwrights' use, or for ship timber. There are few farms capable of more improvement, or which can be carried on at less expense. The place will be sold at a fair price, with or without the stock and utensils, at the election of the purchaser. The payments made easy and accommodating, and possession may be had on delivery of the deed. For further particulars, please inquire of WILLIAM DRAPER, Esq. of Marlborough, of BENJAMIN WELD of Roxbury, or of SAMUEL H. WELD, on the premises, Jan. 16.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.	3 00	3 75
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	130 00	135 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	130 00	135 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	80	1 12
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	10 00	10 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 2,	"	7 50	7 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7	9
Skimmed milk,	"	2	3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	9 00	9 12
Genesee,	"	9 00	9 25
Rye, best,	"		
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	63	65
Rye,	"	75	80
Barley,	"		70
Oats,	"	30	38
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	pound.		9
LIME,	cask.	85	90
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.		3 00
PORK, clear,	barrel.	16 00	16 50
Navy, mess,	"	13 00	13 25
Cargo, No. 1,	"	13 00	13 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	2 00	2 50
Orchard Grass,	"		3 00
Fowl Meadow,	"		4 00
Rye Grass,	"		4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"		4 00
Red Top	"		1 00
Lucerne,	pound.		50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"		50
Red Clover, (northern)	"	8	10
French Sugar Beet,	"		1 50
Mangel Wurtzel,	"		1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	35	42
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	22	26
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	30	35
Merino, half & quarter washed	"	28	33
Native, washed,	"	23	28
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	37	41
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	25	30
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	30	33

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD,

(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	10	12 1-2
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	5	8
whole hogs,	"	5	7
VEAL,	"	5	6
MUTTON,	"	2	10
POULTRY,	"	8	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	14	20
Lump, best,	"		20
EGGS,	dozen.	20	22
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.		70
Indian, retail,	"		70
POTATOS,	"		50
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel.	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A celebrated Scythian Philosopher, being asked how it was possible a person might contract a dislike to wine, answered, "*By beholding the indecencies of the drunkard.*"

On entering a house a few evenings since, I found a lad of 15, diverting himself in writing poetry. I requested him by way of trial, however, to make a few lines on *intemperance*. He instantly set about it, and soon handed me the following portrait.

VERITAS.

The evil of evils that prevails,
O'er New England's hills and dales;
The *scourge* and *curse* of this our land,
Is not the warrior's vengeful hand:
But what is worse, yes, worse by far,
Than all the noise and rage of war,
Is *ardent spirit* and *strong drinks*,
That poisons our whole frame, and sinks
The noblest work that God has made,
Below the *beasts* that range the mead.
Oh, see the drunkard take the cup,
Oh, see him drink the liquor up;
Oh, see him trying to go home,
But cannot for the cause is *rum*.
Oh, see him tott'ring, stagg'ring round,
At last he falls unto the ground;
And then he tries but tries in vain,
His former posture to regain;
And after trying all he could,
He does as every drunkard should;
He takes a nap and sleeps it out,
And then gets up and walks about.
Now let us look into his cot,
Still there we see a drunken *sot*;
But some to pity, there we see,
A wife, and children two or three;
His children are all clothed in rags,
His wife, a life of slavery drags,
She thinks in silent, dumb despair,
On prospects that surround her there.
To make his ruin quite complete,
He finds himself involved in debt;
And then the law for want of bail,
Confines him in some neighb'ring jail.
Now to all drunkards I would say,
If they would keep from jails away,
You must the *poison* never drink,
And not so much as on it think:
For Chambers' nauseous drug is vain,
Your *sottish thirsting* to restrain;
Unless you make a resolution,
Never again to taste the *poison*.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Dress.—He who has no other way to distinguish himself than by the fashion and materials of his dress, is a despicable creature; and unites the silliness of the goose with the pride of the peacock.

Variety of opinions.—As we never see two faces exactly like each other, we need not expect to find exact similarity of opinions; and we may as well quarrel with a man for his form and features as on account of the articles of his creed.

"For modes of faith let senseless bigots fight,
His can't be wrong, whose life is in the right."

Mental Enjoyments.—By reading we enjoy the company of the dead, by conversation that of the living, and by contemplation we may be happy in ourselves.

FORCE OF IMAGINATION.

Mr Elijah Barnes of Pennsylvania, some years since, while at work in the field, killed a rattlesnake, and immediately after had occasion to return to his house, and took through mistake his son's waistcoat and put it on. His son was but a youth, and the waistcoats of both father and son were made from the same piece of cloth. The weather being warm, the old gentleman did not attempt to button his waistcoat until he had arrived and seated himself in his house; when to his astonishment he found it much too small. Imagination now took wings, and he instantly conceived the idea, that he had been bitten, imperceptibly, by the snake, and was thus swollen from its poison. He grew suddenly ill and took his bed. The family, in confusion, as not a minute was to be lost, sent a messenger, post-haste, for three physicians. The first that arrived poured down oil, the second drenched him with the juice of plantain, and the third gave him freely the decoction of hoarhound. But, notwithstanding all these medicines, the patient grew worse and worse, every minute, until, at length, his son came home with his father's waistcoat dangling about him. The mystery was instantly unfolded, and notwithstanding the oil, plantain, and hoarhound, the patient was immediately restored to health; except a load on the stomach, and his frightful imaginations and apprehensions vanished, "like the baseless fabric of a vision."

The king of Siam, who had never seen or heard of such a thing as frost, when told by the Dutch Ambassador, that in his country, water would sometimes, in cold weather, be so hard that men might walk on it, replied, "Hitherto I have believed the strange things you have told me, because I looked upon you as an honest man, but now I am sure you are a liar."

So it is with many farmers of the *old stamp*.—They will not believe in any improvement, and spurn at every attempt towards it.

WICKEDNESS OF ABUSING A HORSE.

By Rev. Mr Pierpont.

The sins which we commit, my children, against the brute creatures of God, when we subject them to unnecessary suffering, are sins against God their Creator. Shall we believe according to the declaration of his holy word, that a righteous *man* regardeth the life of his beast, and not believe that a righteous *God* will regard it? He heareth the raven cry; and shall he not hear, and will he not avenge the wrongs that cry out against man from youth to age, in the city and the field, by the way and by the fireside?

Look out into the street. See that cartman! What has thrown him into such a passion? The street echoes with the crack of his whip. His horse stung almost to madness, springs forward to clear himself from his confinement—to disengage himself from his cruel thraldom. He is met by a blow with the loaded end of the driver's whip.

Whence comes this dreadful struggle between that manly spirit of a brute and that brutal spirit of a man? Whence comes it? The man has loaded the horse beyond his strength. Every ounce of the generous creature's weight has been thrown forward again and again, but in vain; and now comes the reproach, and now the lash, and the curse, and the staggering blow:

Righteous God! who gavest that noble animal his strength, and his spirit, is that monster, that is thus beating him, a man? the man whom thou madest him to serve? God of battles! who has kindled the fire in the horse's glorious eye, 'clothed his neck with thunder,' and has made him to mock at fear, and to turn not away from the sword, that he might help man to maintain his rights, and defend a righteous case,—it is to such a creature as this, that thou hast made him to be in subjection?

But, perhaps, the man in form is no longer a man. He has thrown away the only thing that had raised him above the brute. He has drowned his reason in a cup. He is drunk, and his generous horse must suffer! How much nobler is the brute that is beaten, than the brute that beats him!

'Stop, degraded wretch! you shall not thus abuse your horse!'—But hark! he replies:—'It is *my* horse, and have I not a right to do what I will with my own?' I answer:—'It may be your horse, but he is yours for use, not for abuse.' I answer again:—'You have not a *right* to do a *wrong* either with what is your own, or with what is not.' The Maker of this horse is your Maker also, and your Judge. He sees the suffering which you inflict upon the faithful and defenceless subject of your power; and although he has sealed up the dumb creature's lips, so that he cannot plead for himself against you, yet what he meekly and patiently suffers from your cruelty will plead for him, and if more mercy is not shown to you, than you show to your beast, it will bring down upon you the righteous judgment of the Lord.

Farmer Wanted.

A faithful man is wanted to take charge of a small place in Roxbury, comprising a garden, orchard, &c.

☞ It must be expressly understood that no ardent spirits will be allowed on the place. Persons who are unwilling to accede to this, need not make application to the New England Farmer Seed Store, 52 North Market St. Boston.

Farmer Wanted.

Wanted, an active, industrious man (a Scotchman will be preferred) to take the charge and assist in laboring on a farm. To a person properly qualified, a fair compensation, punctual pay, and employment for several years will be given.

☞ An entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, will be required. Apply to Geo. Bacon, at Thompson's Hotel, No. 9 Elm street. 3t Feb 6

Assorted Seeds for Families.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens. Each box contains a package of the following Seeds:

Early Washington Peas	Long Dutch Parsnip
Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas	Large Cabbage Lettuce
Late Marrowfat Peas	Long Green Turkey Cucumber
Early Mohawk Dwarf string Beans	Pine-apple Melon
China Dwarf string and shell Beans	Long, or Round Watermelon
Lima, or Saba Pole Beans	Nasturtium
Long Blood Beet	Large White Onion
Early Turnip-rooted Beet	Large Red Onion
Early York Cabbage	Curled Parsley
Large late Drumhead Cabbage	Flat Squash Pepper
Cape Savoy Cabbage	Early Scarlet Short-top Radish
Red Dutch Cabbage *(for pickling)*	White Turnip Radish
Early Horn Carrot	Salsafy
Long Orange Carrot	Early Bush Squash
White Solid Celery	Early White Dutch Turnip
Curled Cress	White Flat Turnip
Early Cucumber	Yellow Stone Turnip
Early Silesia Lettuce	Winter Crook-neck Squash.

POT HERB SEEDS.

Thyme—Sage—Marjorum.

The above list, it will be seen, comprises all the common vegetables, besides several new varieties of recent introduction, and uncommon excellence. Every kind is warranted of the very first quality, as to freshness and purity. Each box contains directions for the management of the different sorts. Price $3 per box.

Published every Friday, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

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